



THE Caledonian Mercury,

BEING

A short Account of the most considerable News, Foreign and Domestick.

Edinburgh, Tuesday July 31, 1722.

From the Evening Post, July 26.

Since our last arrived one Mail from France.

Paris, August 1st.

L E T T E R S from St. Esprit, of the 23d. of last Month say, That 3 Battalions of the King's Troops were shortly expected there, in order to march over the Bridge of Avignon, under the Command of Mr. de Jossan; 'tis not doubted but the Vice-Légate will oppose the Entrance of that Body of Troops; in such Case, they will block up the City in such a Manner, as to force the Inhabitants by Famine to open their Gates; Words can scarce express the Confusion and miserable State they are reduced to, both by the Severity of the Distemper which rages among them, and their being divided into two Parties, whereof one is for admitting the King's Troops, and the other for keeping them out. Orange daily grows better and better, and Commerce begins to revive there. The new great Master of Malta is a Relation of Cardinal de Acunha, but not his Brother. All Things are getting ready, with as much Expedition as possible, for the Kings Coronation.

Madrid, July 7. They still talk at Court, of a considerable Reduction of the Land Forces, and the Augmentation of the Royal Navy. considerable Sums are sent to several Ports, for fitting out Men of War. 'Tis reported, that the Court is resolved to lay new Taxes on the People, and make use of the Silver which shall be brought by the next Galleons, belonging to private Traders, who are to be allowed a reasonable Interest for the same.

Rome, July 13. The Turkish Fleet being joined by the Tunisians and Algerines, make 110 Sail of Men of War and Transports, with 8000 Men on Board; they came before Syracuse, and demanded Leave of the Governor, to take in fresh Water, which was readily granted: Accordingly 300 Men without Arms went on Shoar, to supply the Fleet with Water; after which the whole Fleet sailed thro' the Faro of Messina.

London, July 26. Saturday last, Mr. Philip Jones was committed to Newgate, for treasonable and seditious Words against his Majesty, and the present Government.

From

To the Author of the *London Journal*.

S I R,

I Propose in this Letter to shew, and I hope to do it unanswerably, that nothing can be a greater Disservice to his Majesty's Interest, more fatal to his Ministry, or more destructive to his People, than to engage them in a new War, if there is but a bare possibility of preventing it, let the Pretences be what they will. A new Fire seems to be now kindling in *Italy*, which in all Likelihood will blaze out far and wide; and without Doubt, many Princes will warm their Hands at it, whilst their Subjects will be burnt to Death: But I hope we shall have Wit enough to keep out of its Reach, and not be scorched with its Flames; but like some of our wiser Neighbours shall lie still, and know how to make our Markets of the Folies and Misfortunes of others. We have been Heroes long enough, and paid the Price of our Gallantry and Credulity. We are got near sixty Millions in Debt, and have nothing for it but *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*; and it is said, that some of our Allies have had the Presumption to expect those from us too: and I am sure, if they should be lost, or given away, we have nothing left wherewith to compensate any Power which we shall vanquish hereafter.

I hope no Man will be wild enough to make any Proposition for a new War to us; nor can I guess at any one Argument for it, but what will be called Treason to his Sovereign and Country. Old threadbare Reasons will hold no longer, People will not always deceive themselves nor be deceived by others. We shall not bear being told again, *That England need but send a Message, or a Bucket full of Water, and the Fire will be extinguish'd*. That Argument has already cost us the Terror and Expence of providing against two Invasions, or intended Invasions; has lost or spoiled several great Fleets, destroyed Numbers of our Merchant Ships, encreased our National Debts many Millions, and perhaps brought upon us the noble Project to pay them off, and created the general want of Trade and, I doubt, that great Disaffection which is so often complain'd of; and all the Reward we have met with, has been a Struggle to keep what we were in Possession of before, what was yielded to us by Treaties, and what, there was no Pretence for demanding, if we had thought it our Interest to have lain still.

I hope we shall never engage in a new War before we have considered all the Consequences which will necessarily or probably happen from such an Engagement, and have thought how we shall get out of it, as well as how to get into it. The first Step draws in all the rest, and when we are in, we must go through. We may begin with Thousands, but we must go on with Millions. A Message will produce a Quarrel, but Fleets and Armies must end it.

We well know, and have long felt the Moderation of our Allies. We can no sooner engage in their Squabbles, but they become our own, and then we must pay them for doing their own Business, and largely too, or else they threaten to leave the War upon us; and when it is ended through our Means, always divide the Spoil among themselves, and endeavour to make us pay likewise for the Peace. I would be glad to know what any of them have ever done for us, or would suffer us to

do for our selves, in return for all that we have done for them, or what Courtely they have ever shewn to us *Englishmen*, as *Englishmen*? I hope therefore, that we too shall at last, in our Turn, consider only our own Interests, and think what is best for our selves, and not ruin our selves yet further, and let others have the whole Advantage. But if we had no Occasion given us for those Complaints, we have another and shorter Answer to give our good Allies, namely by helping them so long, we are rendered incapable of helping them any longer; and all Treaties must cease and become void, when it is impossible to perform them without utter Ruin to one of the Parties, and destroying all the Ends for which these Treaties were made.

This is to be continued in our next.

From the London Gazette, July 24.

Whitehall, July 23. The following humble Address having been transmitted from Edinburgh to his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has by him been presented to his Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty.

WE the Convention of Your Majesty's Royal Burrows of Scotland, humbly beg Leave, now when we are assembled in our annual Meeting, to testify to Your Majesty our just Abhorrence of the wicked Designs of such of Your undutiful Subjects, as have, in concert with Traitors Abroad, conspired to disturb the Peace of Your Dominions, by raising a Rebellion in Your Kingdom of Great Britain, which have been so happily discovered by Your Majesty's great Care and Prudence.

The Concern for our *Holy Religion*, which engaged Your Majesty's Royal Burrows to act a zealous and vigorous Part in promoting the Reformation from Popery; the lively Impressions they still retain of the Danger their Rights and Privileges were brought under before the late *Happy Revolution*, when Magistrates were impos'd upon, several of them by the Despotic Power of the Sovereign, contrary to the public Laws; the firm Perswasion they have, that Trade and Commerce, in which they are so particularly concerned, cannot flourish in Britain, but under a moderate and well regulated Administration, must for ever determine them to act with their outmost Vigour and Steadiness, for Support of a Government which was founded upon Principles of Liberty, which hath been established by a Prosecution of the same generous Maxims; the Exercise of which, when lodged in the Hands of a *Protestant Prince*, who makes it his Pleasure, as well as his Glory, to receive no other Obedience than what the Law commands, must give the greatest Security to the *Religion* we so much value, and the fullest Assurance to Your Majesty's Royal Burrows, of the Preservation of these Privileges which the Wisdom of Your Majesty's Predecessors thought proper to bestow upon them, and which only Arbitrary Princes endeavoured to destroy.

We are,

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most dutiful, most faithful and most obedient Subjects and Servants.

Signed in the Name and in Presence of the Convention, by John Wighman, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, their Præses.

An humble Address of the Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury and Gentlemen of the County of Gloucester, at the Quarter Sessions held the 12th of July, 1722. And also of the High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, Clergy and Gentlemen

men, and other Freeholders of the County of Gloucester, at the Assizes held for that County the 14th of July. And also of the Mayor, Aldermen and Grand Jury for the City of Gloucester, has been presented to his Majesty by the Honourable Henry Berkly, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the said County, introduced by the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

An humble Address of the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City of York, has been presented to his Majesty by Tobias Jenkin and William Garrow, Esqs. introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl Burlington, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York.

Which Addresses his Majesty received very graciously.

From the Evening Post, July 24.

Homburgh, July 24. Letters from Dantzick of the 18th Instant say, That a certain Merchant there, undertakes to remit on account of the Court of Vienna 300,000 Crowns in Specie to Warlaw; and that 100,000 had already been sent thither from Saxony, but for what use it is not said; only 'tis conjectured that the same will be distributed among the Polish Grantees, to gain their Compliance with what will be laid before the next General Diet: Whatever the Proposals may be, they will probably meet with very great Opposition from most of the Polish Nobility, who are resolved to maintain their ancient Rights and Privileges. The same Letters add, that Count Stanislaus had sent lately a Gentleman to the Czar of Muscovy, with Letters relating to the present Situation of Affairs in Poland, and that Count Kinski, the Emperor's Envoy at the Russian Court, is shortly expected at Warlaw.

Paris, July 29. The Execution of the Cartuchians is continued: Last Week the Landlord of the House where Cirrouche was taken, and a Female Accomplice were executed. The latter discovered above 33 Persons, who are seized and committed Prisoners.

Falmouth, July 19. Yesterday sailed the King George Packet for the Groins. Arrived this Day the Boscawen Packet Boat from ditto.

From the Flying Post, July 24.

Frankfort, July 22. A Cabinet Courier which the Emperor lately sent to the Court of Great Britain, is returned thro' this City in his way to Vienna, with important Dispatches, which some say, relate to the laveliture of Bremen and Verden, and Others to an offensive and defensive Alliance which is negotiating, if not already concluded between the Emperor and the King of Great Britain.

Lisbon, June 23. Mr. Lumly the British Envoy Extraordinary, sent an English Man of War on the 20th Instant, commanded by Captain Purvis to Corrunna, to get intelligence, as we are told, of the late Duke of Ormond, who is said to be lurking in or near that Place, and this Day his Excellency sent Dispatches to Court, by the Packet Boat that sailed for Falmouth, which we are inclined to think, related to that Person.

Paris, July 29. We cannot yet learn, whither the Turkish Fleet is bound; but it seems that France has nothing to fear from them, because Orders are sent to the Commanders in Provence and Languedoc to furnish them with such Provisions as they want.

Wye's Letter verbatim, London, July 26.

Hague, July 28. OUR Letters from Madrid say, it was discoursed there, that a Reform would be made in the Land-Forces, that the Navy would be augmented, and considerable Sums were sent to several Ports for fitting out Men of War. They add, That the Court had given Orders to fortifie Badajox, and other Towns on the Frontiers towards Portugal, and that a considerable Train of Artillery was sent

sent to those Places from Cadiz; from which Place it's advised, That the Indigo belonging to the British South Sea Company, which was seized at the Breaking out of the late War with Spain, was put into the Possession of the Companies Agents there, who have shipped off part of it for England. 'Tis still said his Imperial Majesty of Russia will attempt some Enterprize against a certain Prince of Germany. Some Muscovite Ships have lately passed and repassed the Sound Toll Free, which makes it believed, that the King of Denmark will desist from that Right, in Favour of the Muscovite Court.

'Tis wrote from Paris of the 1st of August, that the Knights of Malta residing in France daily expect a Summons from the Grand Master to repair thither to oppose the Insults of the Turks, who have (as it is reported) in a Manner invested the Island of Malta. All Languedoc is in perfect Health, and Commerce begins to be renewed there and at Orange none had fallen Sick for several Days; but Avignon continues in a deplorable Estate. The Parliament of Rohan have appointed 2 of the Counsellors to go to Nire. to take the Depositions of above 2000 Witnesses against the Lieutenant Criminal of that Place, who is also Sub-Delegate of the Intendant, and is accused of Corrupt Practices in his Office, the Inhabitants have made a Purse of 100000 Livres to carry on the Prosecution against him.

How much reason have we, says a certain Author, to exult on the Prospect of a Session of a new Parliament, at the Thoughts of which corrupt Men tremble, a Parliament which will take Care to rectifie all the Errors former Times have brought forth.

Yesterday the Directors of the S. S. Company, according to what we mentioned in our Last, waited on the King with their Address: They were introduced by the Right Honourable the Lord Townshend and Robert Walpole, Esq; and his Majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

"I cannot but be very well pleased with this seasonable Declaration of the Zeal, Fidelity and Affection of this Great Body of my good Subjects: I am fully perswaded that my Enemies will find themselves mistaken, who look upon the Discontents of the unhappy Sufferers in the S. S. Projects, as Disaffected to my Person and Government: And you do me but Justice in believing, that I neither did cause, nor had it in my Power to prevent the Mischiefs that have happened.

"I hear with Pleasure, that this Company and the Bank of England are come to that Temper and good Agreement, which was absolutely necessary for their mutual Interest and the public Credit. I have all along been sensibly affected with the Loss and Sufferings of so many unhappy People, who saw, with Concern, all the Methods proposed for their Relief, disappointed and rendered ineffectual. And as the great Bulk of the Capital is found to be a Weight upon it self, and detrimental to the Public, when ever you apply to Parliament, in regard to the 2 Millions, upon the Conditions mentioned in Your Address, you shall have my Recommendation and Consent to the Parliament's taking it into Consideration.

A great Man in the S. S. Company being ask'd t'other Day, What Benefit would accrue by the Agreement to the late Proposal? answered, That a certain Advantage would arise thereby to the Company's Stock of 5 per Cent.

Yesterday No. 3229 & No. 10006 were drawn, Prizes of 1000 L. each. The same Day a Prize of 20000 L. was drawn, against No. 20010.

The Reverend Mr. Arch-deacon is presented by the Crown to the Rectory of Rendalsham, and also to that of Sudbury, with the Chapel of Oxford; which two Livings have of late Years gone together, and are valued at 3 or 4000 L. per Annum.

We hear the Laird of Kilmaronock is ordered to be brought up hither in Custody from Scotland.

Charles Howard, Esq; Groom of the Bed-chamber to the King, 'tis said, will be created a Peer of Great Britain.

Edinburgh, July 31. Yesterday Mr. George Mackenzie of Delvin, Younger, was committed Prisoner to the Castle.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For London directly;

THE Ship, the *Barbary of Prestoupani*, Andrew Young Master, is now ready to take in Goods, and has good Accommodation for Passengers, and will be ready to sail Goods or no Goods, the 8th of August next. The Master is to be spoke with when at Edinburgh, at the Exchange-Coffee-house, at his own House in Prestoupani, at the Ship at Port-Session, where the Ship sails from.

THE Meadow called Straiton's Meadow, lying near the City of Edinburgh, to the South of it; containing about Fifty five Acres of improvable Ground, commodiously Situate, and having a large House and Brewery built thereupon: Is to be set in Tack for a long Term of Years, to commence from Martimalls next. Such as have a Mind to take a Lease of the said Ground, may see the Conditions in the Hands of John Dinn at the Town Council-chamber, and will find the Magistrats ready to treat with them. N. B. Bruntfield-links are to be set at the same Time

[9] The Lands called Shorts Aikers, being Burrows Aikers, consisting of 30 Aikers and an Half, holding of the Town of Stirling, lying near to the South Part thereof; called the Burrows Gate, within the Parochin of Stirling, and Sherriffdom thereof; paying of yearly Rent 63 Bolls, 1 Firiot, 6 Pecks Bear, 12 Bolls Meal, and 1 Boll Pease, with the Carriages of 63 Loads of Coals: As also a great Stone Lodging or Tenement of Land consisting of 10 Fire Rooms, 2 Closets, Wardrope, Laidner, Pantry, Brew House with a Well, 3 Cellars, one Stable, and other Office houses with on Yard and Clost, and an little House at the Gate thereof, lying at the Foot of St. Mary Wynd, within the said Burgh of Stirling; are to be exposed to publick voluntar Roup or Sale upon Friday the 31 Day of August next, in the House of Henry Dow Writer in Edinburgh, on the South-side of the Land Mercat in the Clost of Fisher's Land in Edinburgh, betwixt the Hours of 3 and 4 in the Afternoon. The Rental of the saids Lands and Tenement, and Deductions therefrom, with the Conditions of Roup, and Progress of the Rights thereof, are to be seen in the Hands of the said Henry Dow at his said House.

There is a Piece of Silver Plate Twentyfive Pound Sterling Value, to be run for at Peebles on the usual Ground, upon the last Wednelday of August next, being the 29th of that Month; by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, each of them carrying eight Stone Trois Weight, allowing the Whip, Saddle and Bridle to be part of the Weight; the best in three Heats, each Heat thrice round.

The Horses which are to run for this Plate being three at least, must be at Peebles ten Days before the Race, and to be entered there by the Town Clerk, 48 Hours before the Course, and the Inputs to be six Guineas.

No Crossing nor Jostling to be allowed, and all Disputes are to be determined by Judges appointed by the Gentlemen Subscribers for the said Plate.

The Distance Post is to be ten Score Yards from the Starting Post. The Rider after each Heat is to take off his Saddle himself, and carry it with him the Moment he dismounts to the Scales, and is to be allowed in weighing a Pound for Waste.

Half an Hour is allowed at the End of each Heat for rubbing.

If any single Horse, Mare or Gelding runs the first two Heats, if they are challenged by any of the Rest who saved their Distance, they are obliged to run again, and if they save their own Distance they win the Race, if distanced, they lose it.

If three single Horses win each of them a Heat, the Horse that wins the last Heat, wins the Plate.

If any Horse, Mare or Gelding run on the wrong Side of any of the Posts they are to run back the same Way and run Right, or else they are to be adjudged as distanced.

There is also another Piece of Plate about Eight Pound Sterling Value, to be run for on Thursday the 30th of August next, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, not exceeding 14 Hands high; nor under three in number, belonging to different Owners, each Horse of 14 Hands to carry seven Stone of Trois Weight, Horses below it to be allowed Weight for Inches: To pay three Pound Sterling amongst them of Inputs. The Horses are to be at Peebles three Days before the Race, and obtain themselves entered by the Town Clerk 24 Hours before the Course, no Crossing nor Jostling to be allowed, and all Disputes to be determined by the Magistrats.

[10] That the Ship called the *Jeon and Mary* of Boston, lying in the Harbour of Greenock; whereof James Watson is present Master: Will be ready to sail for Boston in New-England, Wind and Weather serving, against the 10th Day of August next. Any who incline to have themselves or Goods transported in the said Ship, to the said Port of Boston, may call at the Post Office of Glasgow, or at Mr. Andrew Thomson's Shop in the Parliament Close Edinburgh; where they shall be spoke with of the Conditions of Transportation. As also any who desire to be transported as Servants, may enquire at the said Post Office, or Mr. Thomson's Shop, where they will meet with all reasonable Encouragement.